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Experimental Investigation of Piston Heat Transfer in a Light Duty Engine Under Conventional Diesel, Homogeneous Charge Compression Ignition, and Reactivity Controlled Compression Ignition Combustion Regimes

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Report Documentation Page

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- Experimental Setup
- Data Processing
- Results
- Summary / Conclusion



Purpose



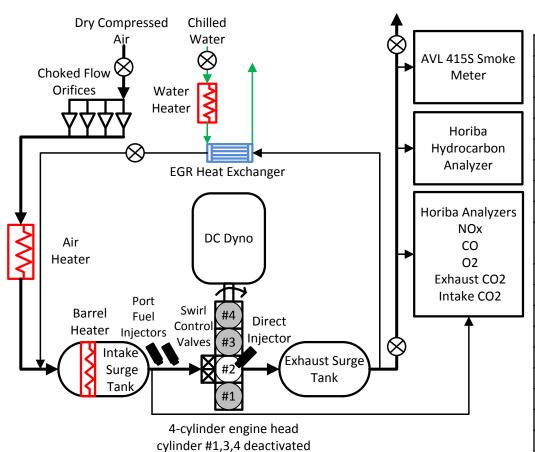
- To investigate heat flux in multiple LTC modes and compare to CDC
- The results presented seek to add understanding to an important difference between LTC and CDC which is heat transfer
- HCCI and RCCI are the LTC strategies investigated in this study





Experimental Setup





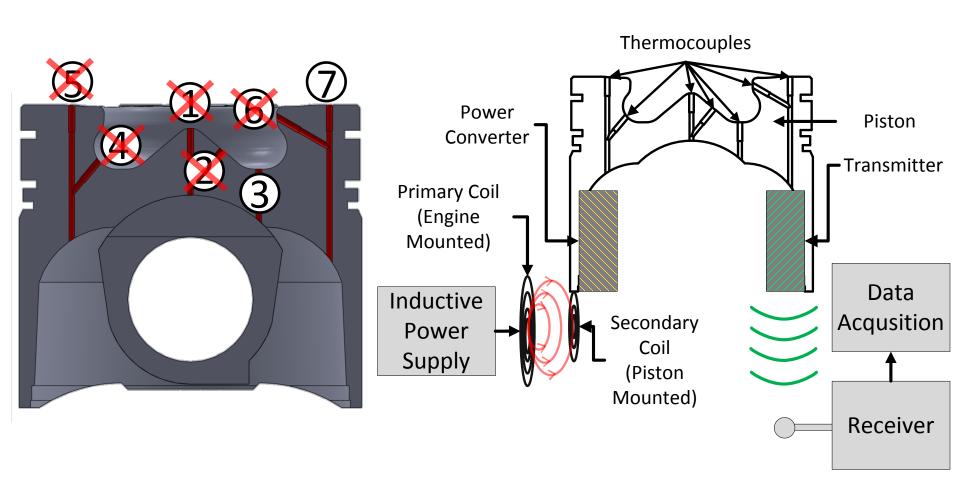
Engine Geometry			
Base Engine	GM 1.9L Diesel		
Compression Ratio	16.3		
Displacement (Liters)	0.477		
Stroke (mm)	90.4		
Bore (mm)	82		
Intake Valve Closing	-132° aTDC		
Exhaust Valve Opening	112° aTDC		
Swirl Ratio	1.5 -4.8		
	Stock (Re-		
Piston Bowl Type	entrant)		
Port Fuel Injectors			
Included Spray Angle	20°		
Injection Pressure (bar)	2 to 10		
Rated Flow (cc/sec)	< 10		
Bosch Common Rail Injector			
Number of Holes	7		
Hole Diameter (mm)	0.14		
Included Spray Angle	155°		
Injection Pressure (bar)	250 to 1000 bar		





Experimental Setup





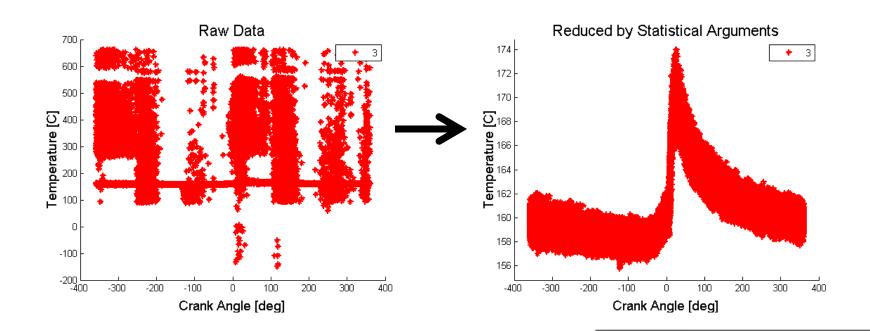




Data Processing



- At each crank-angle an outliers test is performed using the Generalized ESD Test for Outliers (Rosner 1983)
 - Statistical test
 - Assumes data has normal distribution
 - Allows for rejection of multiple outliers



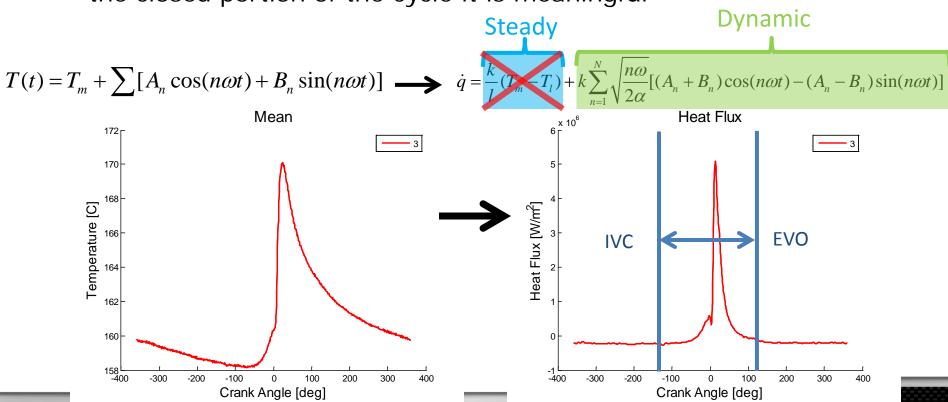




Data Processing



- Mean temperature data are relatively clean
- Temperature data are filtered with 2000Hz low pass filter
- Fourier analysis is applied to find heat flux
- Integral of the dynamic heat flux over the full cycle is zero, but for the closed portion of the cycle it is meaningful







Experimental Matrix



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Combustion Strategy Effect CDC / HCCI / RCCI

	Mode 1	Mode 2	Mode 3	Mode 4
Speed (RPM)	1490	1900	2300	2300
IMEPg (bar)	4.2	5.7	5.7	8
CA50 (degATDC)	4	5	4.5	8
Swirl	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Intake Temperature (C)	75	50	50	35
Intake Pressure (kPa)	115	130	130	188
ERG (%)	0	0	0	55

Swirl Effect

	Mode 2
Speed (RPM)	1900
IMEPg (bar)	5.7
CA50 (degATDC)	5
Swirl	1.5, 2.5, 3.5, 4.8
Intake Temperature (C)	50
Intake Pressure (kPa)	130
EGR (%)	0

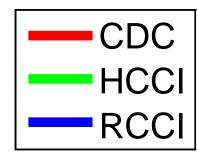
Combustion Phasing Effect

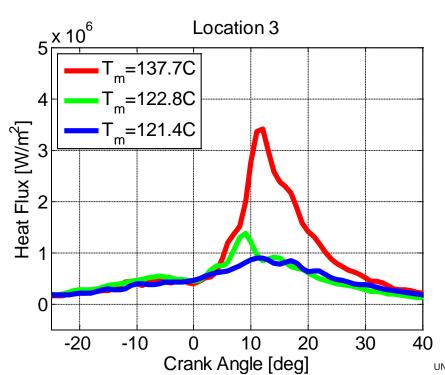
	Mode 2
Speed (RPM)	1900
IMEPg (bar)	5.7
CA50 (degATDC)	3, 5, 7, 9
Swirl	1.5
Intake Temperature (C)	50
Intake Pressure (kPa)	130
EGR (%)	0

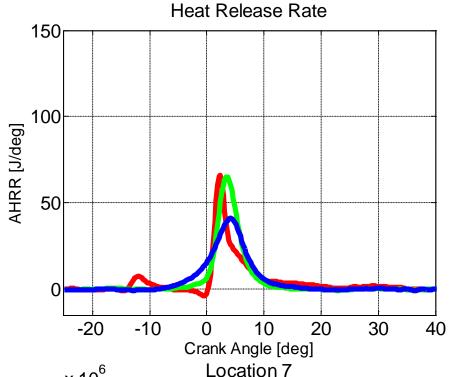
Fuels

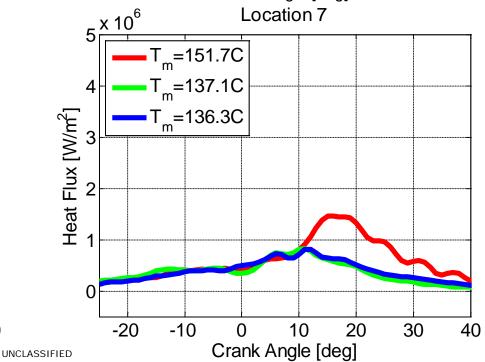
Regime	Fuel
HCCI	91PON Gasoline / n-heptane
RCCI	F76 / 91PON Gasoline
CDC	F76

4.2 bar IMEPg4 degATDC CA501490 RPM

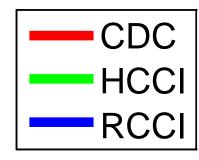


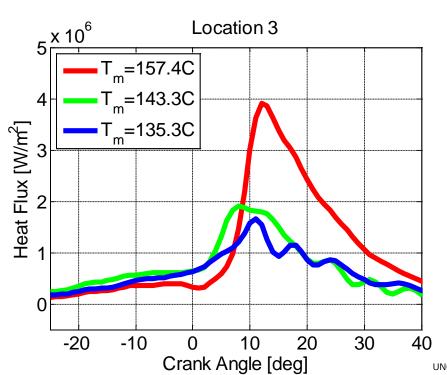


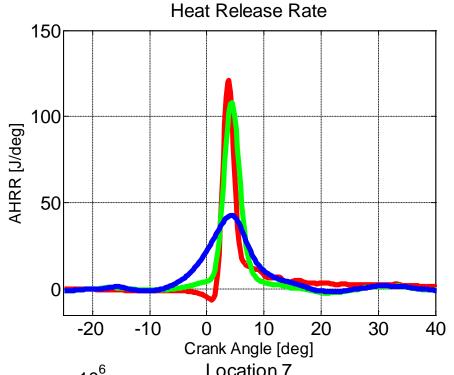


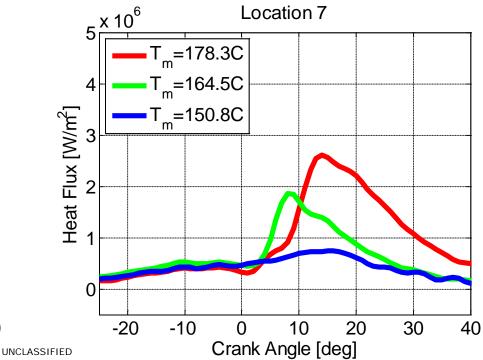


5.7 bar IMEPg5 degATDC CA501900 RPM

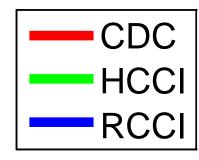


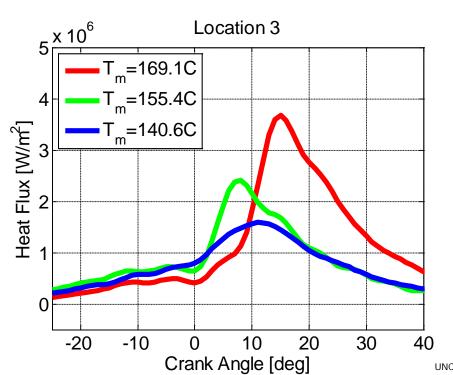


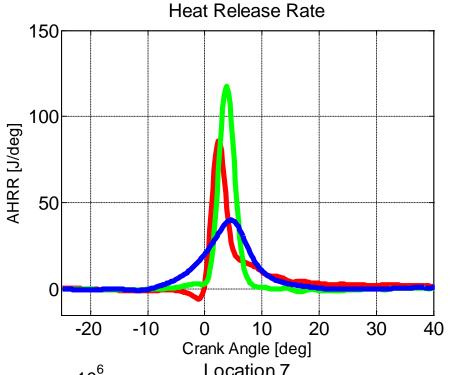


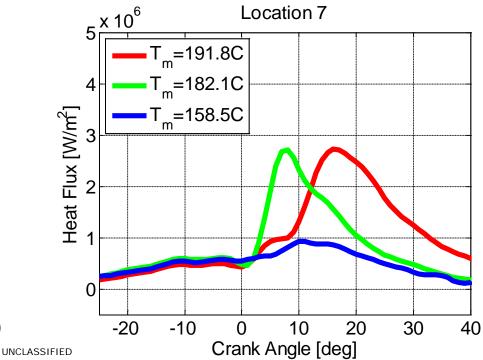


5.7 bar IMEPg5 degATDC CA502300 RPM

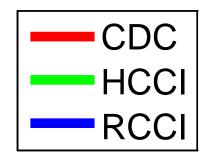


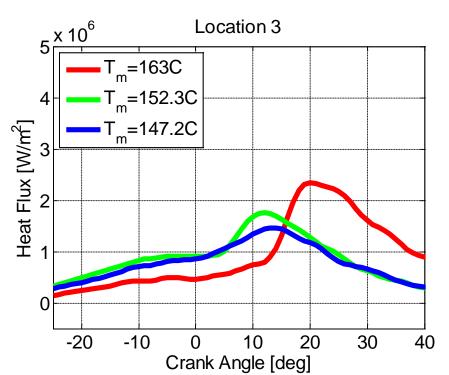


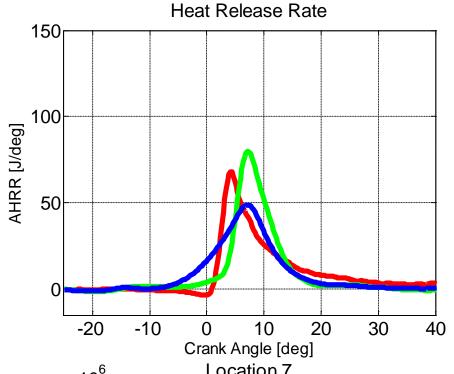


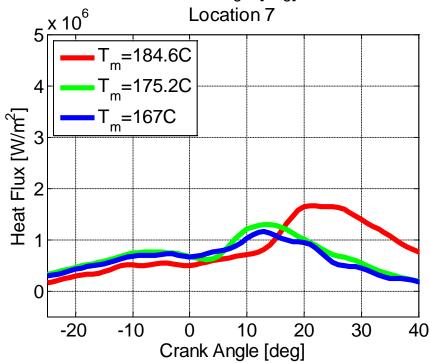


8 bar IMEPg8 degATDC CA502300 RPM







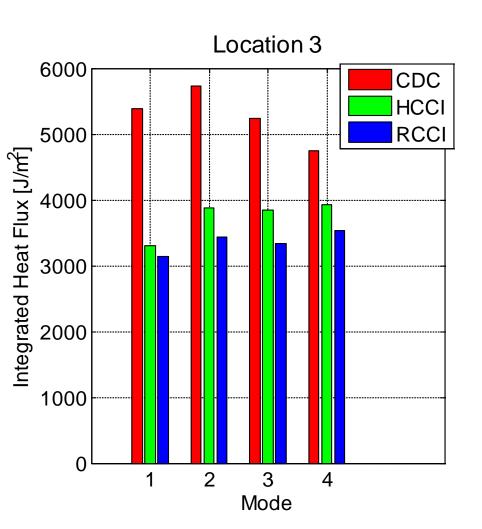


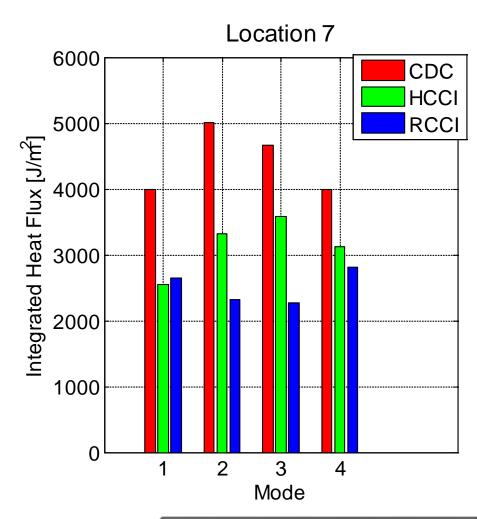




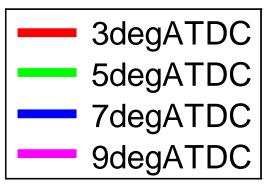
Closed-cycle Integrated Heat Flux



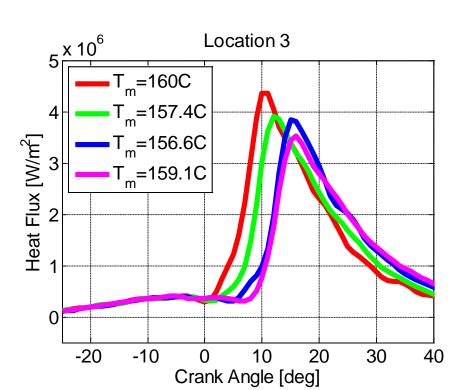


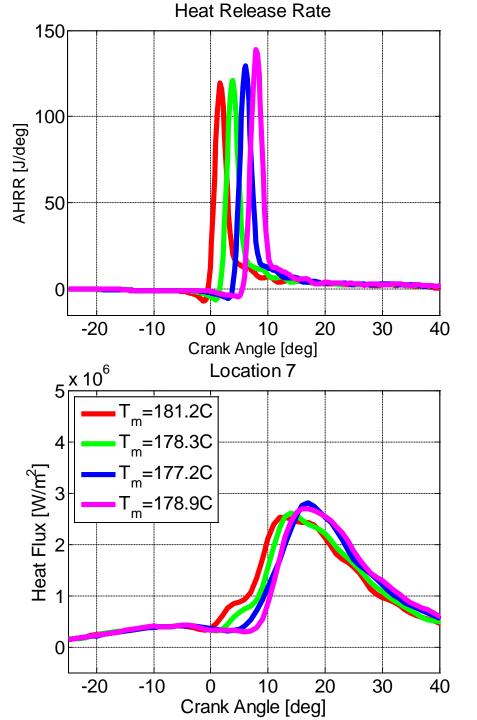


CDC CA50 Sweep

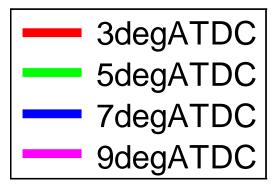


Fixed 5.7bar IMEPg

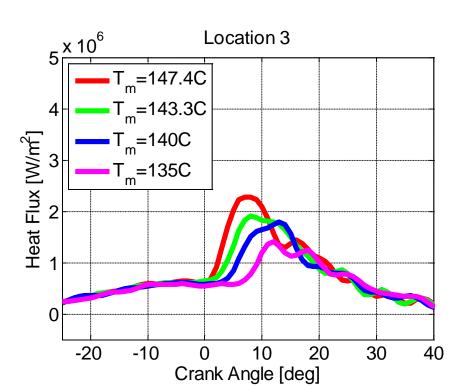


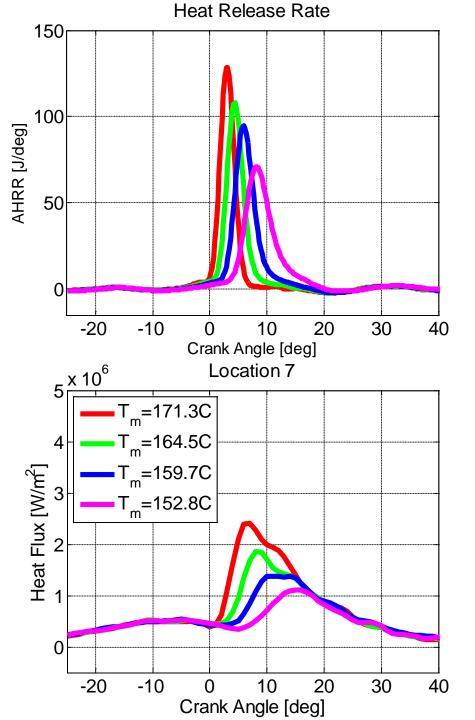


HCCI CA50 Sweep

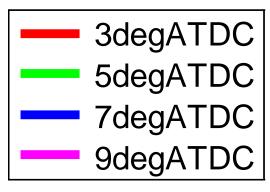


Fixed 5.7bar IMEPg

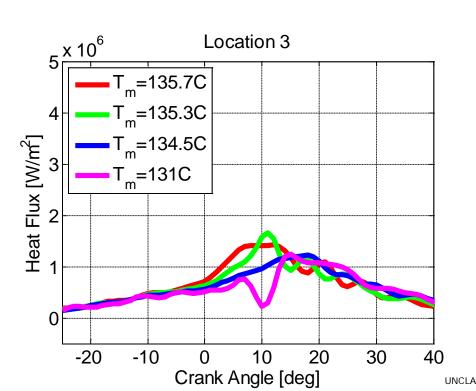


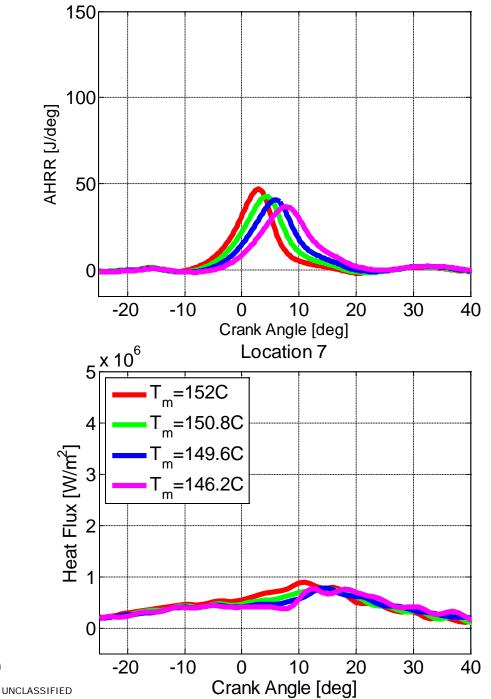


RCCI CA50 Sweep



Fixed 5.7bar IMEPg





Heat Release Rate



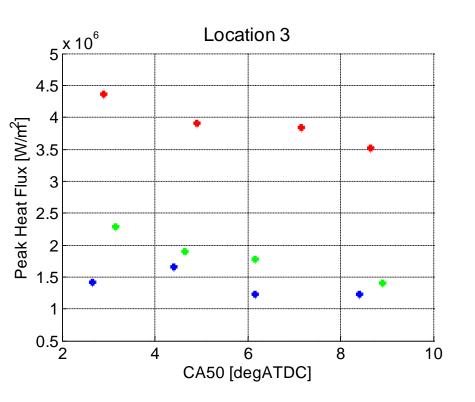


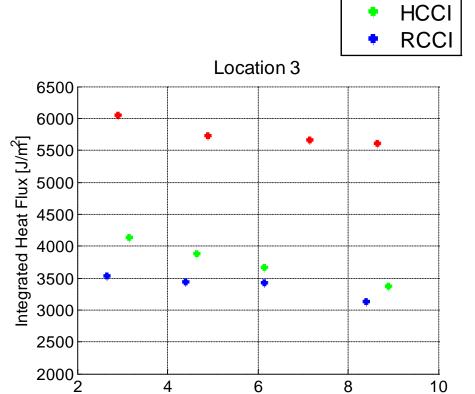
CA50 Sweep Summary



CDC

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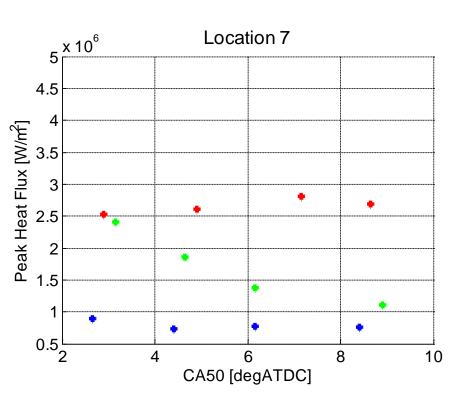
CA50 [degATDC]

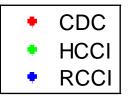


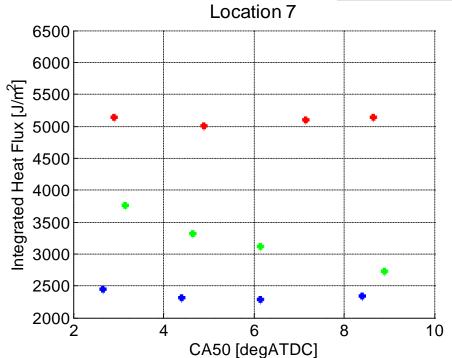


CA50 Sweep Summary





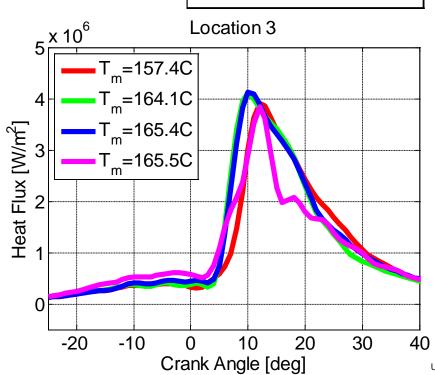


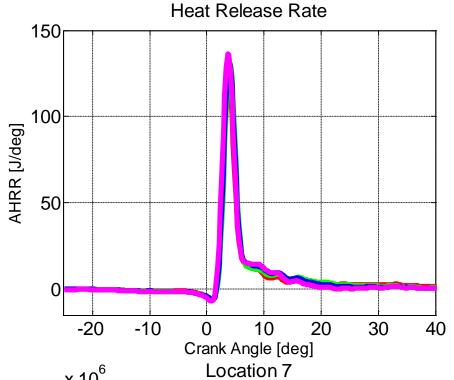


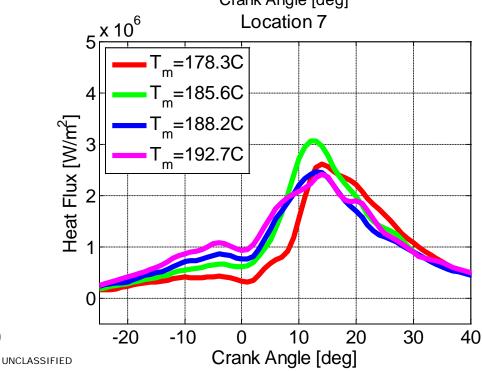
CDC Swirl Sweep

Fixed 5.7 bar IMEPg Fixed 5 degATDC CA50





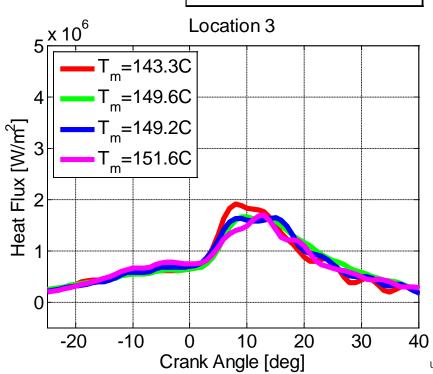


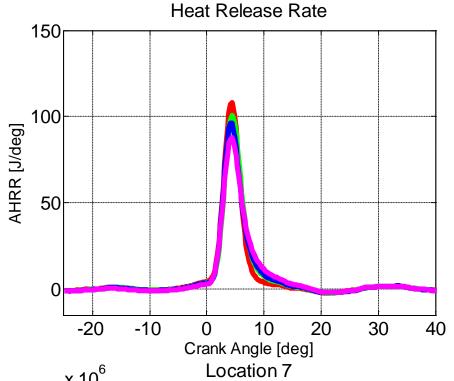


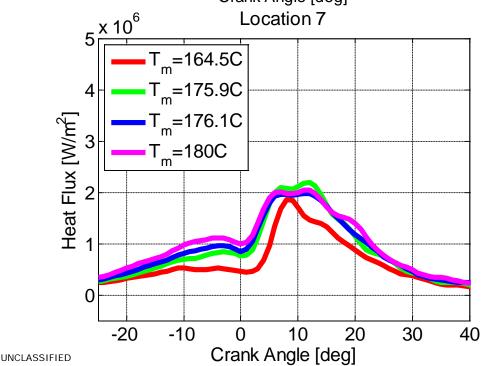
HCCI Swirl Sweep

Fixed 5.7 bar IMEPg Fixed 5 degATDC CA50





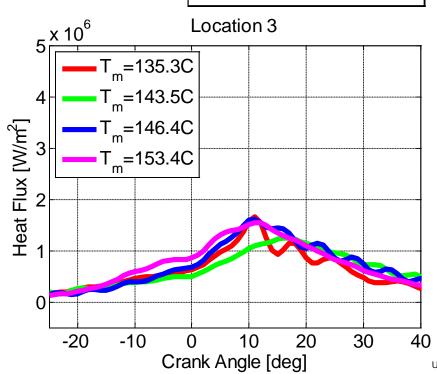


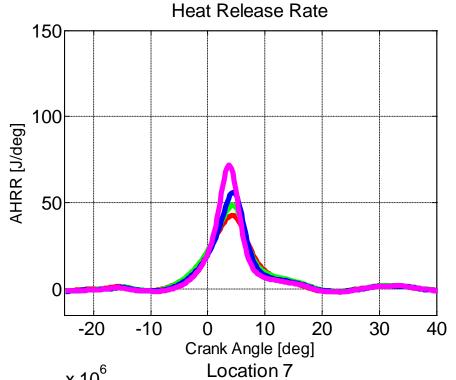


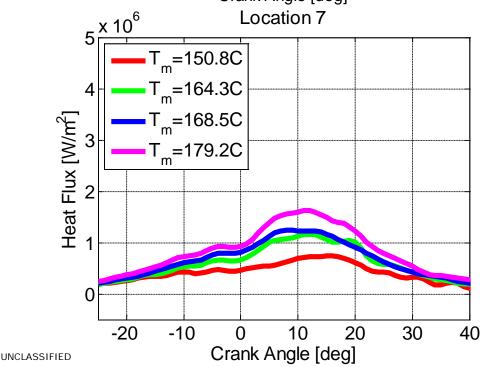
RCCI Swirl Sweep

Fixed 5.7 bar IMEPg Fixed 5 degATDC CA50













Conclusions



- RCCI and HCCI had a lower peak and closed-cycle integrated heat flux than CDC for all cases. The LTC strategies have lower in-cylinder temperatures than CDC, which is considered to be the main effect. Locally rich areas in CDC also lead to the formation of soot, which may also impact the heat flux; soot radiation is not expected to be present in LTC.
- HCCI peak heat flux was similar to RCCI except for cases when the combustion duration for HCCI was significantly shorter than for RCCI, causing a violent combustion event with a high PPRR. The high PPRR events may have an effect on the piston boundary layer, causing HCCI heat flux to more closely resemble CDC.
- An increase in swirl caused an increase in peak and closed-cycle integrated heat flux for RCCI and HCCI, but the trend was not as apparent for CDC. CDC is a stochastic process with directional spray plumes. Swirl may redirect the location of the plumes onto or away from the thermocouples, affecting the measured heat flux at each location.
- As CA50 is advanced the peak and closed-cycle integrated heat flux increases for HCCI. RCCI and HCCI have similar peak heat flux for retarded CA50 but as CA50 is advanced the peak heat flux increases for HCCI. The peak HCCI heat flux measured in the squish region is more strongly affected and begins to more closely resemble CDC.







Thank You!

Questions?

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References



- Rosner, Bernard (May 1983), Percentage Points for a Generalized ESD Many-Outlier Procedure, *Technometrics*, 25(2), pp. 165-172.
- IR Telemetrics, http://www.irtelemetrics.com, last checked 4/19/2012
- MEDTHERM CORP, Coaxial Surface Thermocouple Probes, Bulletin 500, 2006.







Backup Slides

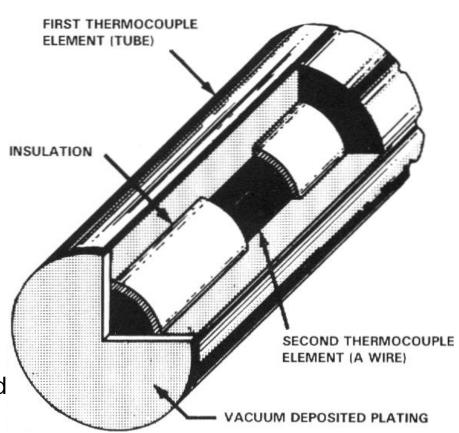


Coaxial Thermocouple



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- J-type thermocouple
 - Outer tube: Iron
 - Wire: Constantan
 - Temperature Range: -270-400°C
- Plated with Chromium
 - ~1µs time constant
- Cold-weld sliver
 - ~10µs time constant
 - Contour fit
- Electrical insulation wrapped around outer most element (triaxial)
- Thermocouples manufactured and installed by MEDTHERM



(MEDTHERM CORP, Bulletin 500)

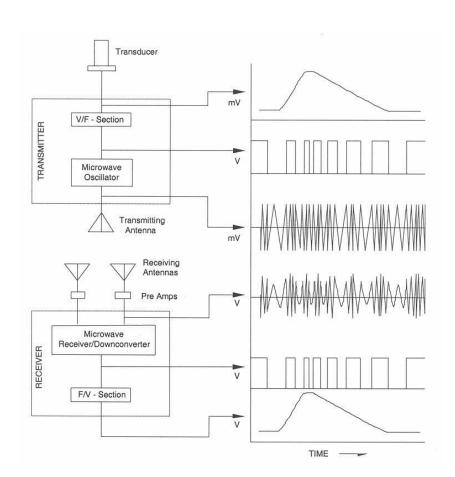


Telemetry System



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- 10 kHz advertised bandwidth
- 8 channels (7 thermocouples +1 marker)
- Multiplex configured at 0.50 seconds per channel
- Data recorded for 120 seconds
- Higher engine speeds yield more engine cycles

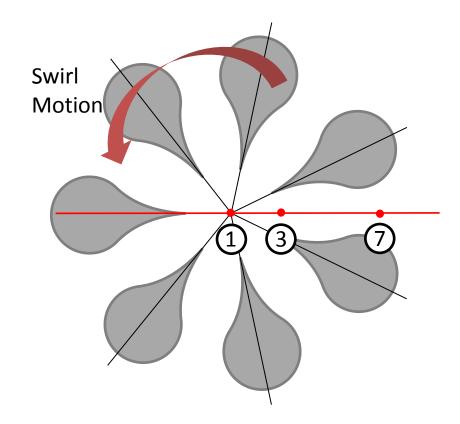


(www.irtelemetrics.com)



Spray Location









Injection Timings



		CDC			RCCI		
		Injection Timing	Injection Duration	Injection Pressure	Injection Timing	Injection Duration	Injection Pressure
Combustion Phasing Effect	3degATDC	-10	0.531	1000	-56 / -36	0.296 / 0.261	500
	5degATDC	-8	0.53	1000	-59 / -39	0.82 / 0.256	500
	7degATDC	-6	0.532	1000	-63 / -43	0.565 / 0.252	500
	9degATDC	-4.5	0.534	1000	-65 / -45	0.255 / 0.250	500
Swirl Effect	1.5 Swirl	-8	0.53	1000	-59 / -39	0.281 / 0.256	500
	2.6 Swirl	-8	0.531	1000	-58 / -38	0.270 / 0.266	500
	3.5 Swirl	-8	0.53	1000	-59 / -39	0.265 / 0.266	500
	4.8 Swirl	-8	0.53	1000	-59 / -39	0.265 / 0.266	500
Combustion Strategy Effect	Mode 1	-26 / -6	.0.25 / 0.453	1000	-44	0.286	500
	Mode 2	-8	0.53	1000	-59 / -39	0.810 /0.256	500
	Mode 3	-11	0.531	1000	-57 / -37	0.286 / 0.261	500
	Mode 4	-10	0.607	1000	-60 / -40	0.278 / 0.250	500
*Note if two values a	re listed a dual	injection stage	/ was used				